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New Bork Daily Tribune.

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1893.

TWENTY PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- The rioting in Naples has been quelled by the military, and order restored in the city. = It is estimated that the French Government will have a majority of 176 in the Chamber of Deputies after the second ballots have been taken. M. Le Myre de Vilers, the French special envoy, is said to be making further demands upon Siam. - Many deaths from cholera are reported from various countries of Europe. === The Britannia won the regatta of the Start Bay Yacht Club, the Navahoe finishing third.

Congress.-The Senate was not in session. House: The debate on the Wilson repeal bill was closed, with speeches by Mesers. Reed, Cockran,

Domestic.-Five persons were killed and several injured by a collision on the New-York and fore Congress met. The meaning of the de-Harlem Railroad near Dykeman's, --- There was a fight between unemployed men and police in Chicago, in which several persons were injured. == Union veterans had a celebration at Chautauqua. - The bodies of the captain that the majority in the House for repeal of and mate of the wrecked schooner Mary F. Kelly were recovered. = Hobart defeated Larned in the Newport tennis tournament.

City and Suburban.-The Democratic State Committee decided upon Saratoga, and October 5, as the place and date of the State Convention. Alanson B. Ostrander, a weigher in the customs service, was arrested for alleged fraud. == Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Dr. Hasbrouck, Potentate, Stonenellie, St. Leonards, Lamplighter, New-York and Pittsburg each won a game of baseball and Brooklyn | decide upon a general monetary system. provided and held for making incendiary sp == George E. Stickles, agent for the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, committed suicide. The National Cycling Association held its games at Eastern Park. ——Stocks strong in early dealings, but yielded something after the publication of the bank statement, which fully met popular expectation. Final changes were generally advances. Money on call nominal at

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, possibly followed by rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 89 degrees; lowest, 74; average, 80 5-8.

Anarchist Timmerman was held vesterday for trial by Justice Martin. This result ought to have a wholesome effect upon his fellows of whatever name who lately have been indulging themselves in highly inflammatory speeches, which were nothing if not incitements to riot. Timmerman, in reply to the questions addressed him by the Justice, endeavored to produce the impression that the harangue which led to his arrest was within the law But in this he was not successful It may occur to him on reflection that there is a distinction with a difference between liberty and license.

While sailing craft crippled by the big storm of Thursday are still limping into port, and the shores of the Sound and of the ocean are yet strewn with wreckage, the announcement is made by the United States Weather Bureau in this city that another storm is brewing, and that the atmospheric conditions as reported from the Florida stations are precisely similar to those which preceded last week's hurricane. It is to be hoped that seafaring men. both of the professional and of the amateur class, will pay more heed to the warnings of the Weather Bureau than they did on Wednesday, in which case losses of life and craft will certainly prove smaller than those of Thursday morning.

There is no mistaking the meaning of the remarkable letter addressed by the Pope to the Archbishop of Bordeaux on the eve of the recent general election in France. He distinctly condemns the idea that "religion in its august majesty should be sullied by being mixed in the deceptive complications of politics." He denounces in strong terms the practice-by no means confined to France, but es of which may be found here in the United States-of converting the Roman Catho-Church into the tool of political factions and interests. These latter are often the rese of respectable, and under the circumstances cannot fail to degrade religion in the eyes of the people and to injure its efficacy

Bicycling, both professional and amateur, is coming to the front with gigantic strides. The organization of the National Cycling Asesciation ought to do much good, and if its promoters do not lose heart, it will do good. Piders will be paid in cash for their performances on the wheel, and this inducement will in time attract to the new league the semifessionals who are now scooping in all the prizes given at amateur meetings. Under the old order of things the amateur, pure and imple, had no chance. Bicycle riders were out in force yesterday, and the merry whirl of

tional Cycling Association at Eastern Park, will take part in the coming races, of this asso-

There is no falling off in the attendance and interest in the local baseball games, in spite of the fact that it is now about certain that neither the New-York nor the Brooklyn team has any chance for pennant honors. In past seasons, when this condition has been reached, people have lost interest in the work of the local baseball representatives and stayed away from the grounds. The new rules this year have served to make the contests doubly interesting from the spectator's point of view, and the chances are that people would continne to pour bright silver into the coffers of the clubs, even if the "Giants" and "Grooms" were fighting it out for last place. With such good-will shown and such patronage, the owners of the New-York and Brooklyn clubs should bestir themselves and put the best teams obtainable in the field next year. Expense should be no object when a good player may be gained.

The silver debate in the House of Representatives was brought to a brilliant close last night by the speeches of Messrs. Reed, Cockran, Bland and Wilson. The ex-Speaker never appeared to better advantage than in the clearcut, direct, common-sense argument which he made for unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman act. His remarks were logical and forcible, and presented the subject in a manner that ought to carry conviction to the mind of any doubting Republican Congressman, if there be one who is still uncertain as to the path of duty. Messrs. Cockran and Wilson were also at their best, the former making a particularly eloquent plea for honest money. As much cannot be said of Mr. Bland, who spoke with less than his ac-customed vigor. In fact, his speech must have been a sore disappointment to his supporters. His failure to attain his usual level of excellence can doubtless be ascribed to the depression naturally felt by one who must know in his heart that he is fighting for a lost cause.

THE REPEAL BILL.

The great debate is over, in the House at least, and it is hoped that on Monday it may be followed by a vote so decisive as to lessen the delay in the Senate. It can hardly be said that the arguments in the House, however. able, have influenced many votes in Congress, or changed the opinions of many men elsedangerous as well as some of the most patriotic members: by some cranks and fanatics, demagogues and unscrupulous tricksters, as well as by the purest and ablest men; and the reasons given have ranged all the way from the depths cussion under such peculiar circumstances has less educational value than Congressional debates usually possess. The measure itself had become a necessity, and the people saw it bebate, in most cases, is that members have been trying to reconcile their inevitable and proper votes with the blundering financial notions they had previously avowed. No one doubts the silver purchasing clause will be large. The "new ratio" project has entirely broken down, at least in that body, as it has in all reasonable discussions. Whether Mr. Voorhees will get his wildcat bank scheme affixed to the bill in the Senate remains to be seen, but if he does it should only defeat the measure for a time. As it stands, the measure is a useful and highly important one, which should be passed without the delay inevitably attending an attempt to THE TRIBUNE has believed it a great mis-

to infer that its passage therefore has seemed to THE TRIBUNE undesirable is mere foolishness. Silver purchases have not done a hundredth part of the harm many persons suppose, as will probably be discovered after those purchases have ceased; but people have come to believe that they did great harm, and that alone is reason enough for stopping them. Moreover, THE TRIBUNE was one of the earliest to urge when it became apparent that Great Britain would consent to no reasonable adjustment at the last International Monetary Conference, that the United States ought for that reason alone, if there were no other, to stop silver purchases at once, and to let the world find out just where it would stand with no further effort by this country to help Europe out of trouble. This reason for repeal is quite as cogent now as it was then. In fact, it has become even more important since the action of the British Government in suspending the coinage of silver in India.

Obviously, this reasoning does not imply that cessation of silver purchases will be an unmixed blessing. Neither is it likely to bring half the relief which men are now expecting from it. But all this does not alter the fact that it will bring some relief, that it will tend strongly to restore confidence with those who have come to look upon these purchases as the cause of all calamities, and that it is the right thing to do for the business interests of the country as well as for the honor of the Government. President Cleveland fully deserved the unstinted approval which THE TRIBUNE gave him for proposing this step without conditions, and he will now enjoy the satisfaction of seeing his worst opponents forced to vote as he desires. The neasure ought to be passed, and undoubtedly will be passed in both houses, and it may be hoped that the President will then see the necessity of removing other causes of business anxiety and depression.

THE PROGRESS OF HOME RULE.

Mr. Gladstone's Irish Home Rule bill has at last got through committee, and will now be put to its third reading and passed by the House of Commons, during the present week. There is no reason to look for any further serious obstruction. In committee was the place for that. It was there that effective debate was to be made; it was there that amendments, whether in good faith or dilatory and obstructive were to be offered; it was there that the Home Rule ranks were, if possible to he weakened by desertions and schism. There was the real battleground, and there the battle was fought. Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and their followers did their utmost to defeat. to delay, to modify materially, the hated measure. They have fired their most effective shots, and have failed, In some particulars the bill has been modified, but in principle and substance it is by strangers. The poorer and the more destithe same measure that Mr. Gladstone introduced last spring. And the result of the long Many families literally starve in silence rather and bitter fight in committee is, that it is reported to the House by the full Government majority, and will speedily be adopted by the must be respected, when one sees such a will-House of Commons by a similar majority, and sent up to the House of Lords.

A large crowd witnessed the races of the Na- made the contest historic. But other circumstances greatly contributed to the same end Brooklyn. Several of England's fastest riders The resources of party management were unilized as never before. Some of the speeches made were monumental in their force and eloquence. Party passions reached the high-water mark, and broke in a storm of physical vio- that just now, for them, silence is golden. lence such as had never before been seen in that august assembly. Justice requires also the additional record that the deliberations of made: Do not be tempted by eloquent pleas committee were presided over by one of the

ciency no small share of the disorder was due. The bill will now go to the House of Lords. It is a foregone conclusion that it will be promptly rejected. What Mr. Gladstone will family in a week is a wicked waste of mency do then is yet uncertain, but it scarcely seems no matter how deserving the case may be. probable that he will dissolve Parliament. He Far better to give \$2 a week for fifty weeks. will rather go on with the other items of his Better yet, let a member of the family earn the famous Newcastle programme, and enact those 82. A dollar given to the man at your door great measures for which the people of the Kingdom are ready and anxious.

SARATOGA, OCTOBER 5. The meeting of the Democratic State Committee at the Hoffman House yesterday was short and sweet. Called to order. Saratoga. October 5. Adjourned. That is a complete record of the proceedings of the amiable and complacent persons who met simply to ratify and proclaim the programme which had been agreed upon by the bosses. The machine never worked with more perfect smoothness and precision. The fact that the underlings supposed that Syracuse was to be the place for the State Convention and October 3 the date did not that settled it.

In reality there is no conceivable reason excent tradition why there should be a Democratic State Convention. Its work will be done in advance, just as that of the committee has been. Candidates and platform will be turned out to the last man and clause, unless perchance the bosses overlook some place about to be vacated, as Dean Richmond once did. where. Repeal has been advocated by all sorts and for lack of time permit the delegates to of men; by some of the most worthless and try their hand at completing the ticket. But such an accident seldom occurs nowadays. Two or three places have, in fact, been filled already, and though the full list may not be officially sent out through the press associations before the convention meets, as a member of felly to the heights of wisdom. A dis- of the committee yesterday suggested, it might as well be. The convention will assemble, dispense as usual with an invocation of the Divine blessing upon its labors, rally to the palladium, point with pride, view with alarm irrigate with frequency, obey orders implicitly and adjourn. An unnecessary and meaningless process, truly; but Saratoga is a salubrious own, and it is a good and pleasant thing for brethren to dwell together in unity for a day or two in the merry month of October.

With the purpose of restricting their adversaries within narrow limits of time the Democratic leaders have ordered an extremely late convention. October 5 falls on Thursday, and if the present disposition of Republicans to defer their own meeting until after the Democrats have acted continues, there will be only a few available days left, inasmuch as under the election law nominations cannot be made why this necessity should cause embarrassand sovereign cure for all financial evils. But faithfully representing the Republican party to after there will be time enough for an aggressive, vigorous and effective campaign. The people already have a pretty clear comprehenion of the issues which are to be decided in November, and unless all present indications of their temper and purpose are misleading, are even now preparing to bring in a verdict against Democratic rascality and incompetence.

RELIEVING THE UNEMPLOYED.

That there are many families in great distress in this city at this time cannot be doubted: that a great deal of suffering exists among the poor must be admitted by all who know how difficult it is for many of them to get along when they have work. With work slack or cut off, and expenses going on as usual, the situation is a serious one. When the sheps close, stopping all income for the family, the children are no less hungry and no less in need of clothes than when a full week's wages is received by the father and the older members of the family. The landlord or his agent, is not less exacting but rather more so in hard times, as he fears that his tenants may seek rooms elsewhere after running behind several months with their rent. The doctor comes when a man is idle quite as often as before, and the insurance agent-for every prudent workman has life insurance policies for himself and all the members of his family, from the aged grandmother to the child unable to walk alone-does not cease his weekly visit, and the thought of losing all that has been paid, and of a possible buriel in Potter's Field, turns many a small coin needed for broad into the coffers of the insurance companies, who prosper on the nickels and dimes, seldom more, received weekly from hundreds of thousands of the poorer classes.

This is the situation: Not hundreds of persons, but thousands of families are in pressing need of help to-day, and to this number must be added thousands of homeless men, some of whom are confessedly worthless, for whom the almshouse with hard labor attached is the only proper place; but the greater number, it must he believed, are worthy of assistance. What shall be done to help the deserving? It is not right that they should suffer simply because there are impostors. Indiscriminate giving to individuals does not solve the problem. This is often a sin on the part of the giver, and a crime against the recipient. One cannot, on the other hand, tell a hungry man to carry his ease to a detective agency to have it investigated. Many self-respecting families would rather die than have their neighbors know their secrets, and prefer silent suffering to the thought that an agent, however kind his manner, or however excellent the aim of the society employing him, had written out their record and placed it on file where it might be seen tute the man the more reserved he often is. than let their wants be known. Foolish, ves. but it is a form of pride that is met and which ingness on the part of many to let others carry them. If indiscriminate personal giving is

the wheel was heard on all the suburban roads. The importance of the bill would alone have pauperism, to degradation and often to crime, the wholesale giving of charity through selforganized central agencies is little better. One can have little sympathy for the public demand for bread recently heard in our streets. The professional agitators whose working capital is their loud-voiced speech should be taught

To charitable people seeking to know their

duty to the unemployed this suggestion is

made in public meetings nor by plaintive stories weakest of chairmen, to whose pitiable ineffi- told at your door to give indiscriminately. Spasmodic generosity raises false hopes, creates bitter jealousies, and invariably works evil and not good. A hundred dollars sent to a starving will send him away a pauper in spirit, though he came a self-respecting man, and to-morrow he will be as poor as he was to-day. If work of any kind, however menial, can be found for him, it should be offered; this will test the sincerity of the applicant and it may save the In a word, the unemployed workmen need friends now quite as much as money; they need sympathy of a practical kind. And the true philanthropist will help them by dealing with them as individuals, either personally or through well-established agencies. The workers among the poor, who live with their people, know far more about the deserving families than can be learned from public appeals. Not a few wealthy people are using them now as channels for reaching the destitute. Now and disturb the calculations of the leaders in the then the missionary is able to let the rich see least degree. That was a good enough pro- how the poor live, and by showing the poor gramme for the corridors of the hotel until how the rich work, much is done to bridge the after the meeting began, and it was communi- chasm between the classes. It is easier and cated to all inquirers with a cheerful assump- more agreeable for many people to send a tion of assurance and authority. But if it large check in response to a tale of wee than to represented an earlier intention of the men visit a tenement-house once, but the visit will whose business it is to tell the representatives help the giver and the one whom he seeks to of the party what they are to do and where benefit quite as much as the check. Christian they are to do it, nobody objected to the change workers are learning that the true way of of plan which made a great majority of the "reaching the masses" is to touch the individcommitteemen ridiculous. Hill, Murphy, Shee- nal nearest at hand. The Founder of Chrishan and Croker said Saratoga, October 5, and tianity "went about doing good." He did good, and He did it where it was needed most.

WALTER BESANT'S PROTEST.

Walter Besant, the well-known English novelist, who has been making the tour of this country, protests against the ill-treatment to which the scenery between Albany and Buffalo is subjected. He first premises that it is lovely seenery. "Here one passes," he writes, "beside the river, and beyond the river are cliffs of brownstone covered with hanging woods. In the hollow of the valley there are occasional farmhouses; the river winds about broad or natrow, deep or shallow; the train passes villages with mills, small towns with factories; between them the river runs; the hills close in and recede; the fields stretch out and the rocks and woods pass and repass." are familiar with the landscape which unwinds through picturesque New-York from Albany to Buffalo in a railroad car will appreciate Mr. Besant's enjoyment of it and echo the protest which he files against those who deface this lovely and varied scenery with protruding advertising signs of patent goods, wares and merchandise. "It is a restful landscape," he goes on to remark: "one can lie back in the carriage and drink it in peacefully. But it is must not throw stones; the same horrible, vile, hideous thing prevails with us. All along

there are huge advertisements on boards," What is true of the scenery between Albany other parts of our State, especially between Albany and New-York and among the fastnesses of the Catskills. The trail of the obment. There will be time enough between truding advertising signs is over it all. They to Fortland, "He was as fine an example," beat Chicago. — Senator Morgan returned. THE TRIBUNE has believed it a great misClaus Timmerman, a young Anarchist, was take to represent this repeal bill as a sufficient faithfully convention to Portland. They are nailed on trees. Lowell adds, "as I have ever met of hopeless rude easels in the green pastures and beside the still waters until the traveller whose vision they assail feels like exclaiming with Wordsworth, "The world is too much with us."

The country boy complained after his first visit to town that he couldn't see the city for the houses. Nowadays it is difficult to see the country for the advertising signs. Mr. Besant notes, in passing, that England is afflicted with the same nuisance; but he does not state whether England has a law, as New-York has, which has only to be enforced to put an end to the nuisance. THE TRIBUNE has taken frequent occasion to direct the attention of year. whom it may concern to the law in question. But, although the public indignation at the prevalence of the signs continues, the law would seem to be a dead letter. It was passed in 1877, and is entitled: "An act for the more effectual prevention of wanton and malicious mischief, and to prevent the defacement of natural scenery." Each offence is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$250, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

The lovers of Nature-of Nature unadorned by advertising signs-might form an association looking to the enforcement of this publicspirited law. Have not the hills and valleys cortain inalienable rights which advertising good of the greatest number is the rule to lieves in our system of government, why should the general public delight in the landscape be seriously interfered with for the benefit of

attracted considerable attention in our art world, The unpopular method of Mr. John Boyd Thacher was in this instance departed from, and an interand second class awards were made as well as perhaps in disguise. honorable mention to works of lesser importance, only one class of medal has been granted. The American artists chosen to act upon the present jury were a guarantee of integrity and squareness of dealing, and they undoubtedly held the entire ontidence of their fellows of the brush and

that among the very fair percentage of works of art honored in the American section, so few of our artists residing abroad are mentioned in the ist of medallists. That this unequal division of awards indicates an increase of skill among our resident painters is a most gratifying concluon, and should not in any way be interpreted o indicate injustice on the part of the American ary, or as an evidence of ill-feeling between the painters here and abroad. Probably few prossions are more loyally united than painters and culptors. We are aware that it is customary to av at their door much jealousy and bitterness. the fact that their exist separate camps, as the Academy and Society of American Artists here, the id and new Salons in Paris, and the Royal Acadmy and New Gallery in London, prompts a hasty and unwarrantable conclusion that the profession is often divided against itself. The motives im-The fight in committee has indeed been bit-ter, and memorable for more reasons than one. that it is almost universally so, tending to to our resident painters in a dispatch

York Herald" seem character of the gentlemen as jurors, and our experience leads us to believe them much above "biding their time to get even with their fellows of the brush" who make their homes in Paris." It is needless to deny that however careful and conscientious a body of judges may be, there will be errors of opinion, and perhaps regrettable oversights; but that a body of intelligent men should nurse their disappointment to the condition of revenge and bide their time from the Exposition of 1889 to that of 1893 for retaliation is beyond conception or belief, and certainly does not receive credit from the community

The motive of this alleged retaliation was that the awards made in Paris in '89 were influenced by the American artists resident there to the disadvantage of those who sent from here. At that time, however, it was generally thought that our artists had been treated with a liberal hand and that the French Government had for the moment forgotten our duty upon works of art. We certainly did not hear of discontent among our painters at that time, and shall continue to have faith in the upright course of these judges.

ests shows with each year that passes that it is an eminently successful one. The present year, for instance, the fire wardens have been enabled to ward off and stamp out any serious fire in the Adirondack woods, notwithstanding the great drouth And as a consequence of this care thousands of acres of woodland formerly ravaged yearly by fire have been protected from harm of this nature.

Six persons in New-Jersey have died from eating Is ice cream to lose its prestige as the occasional poisoner of people who love good things

"How to hear a color," is a subject which engages the pen of "The Boston Transcript," One would think that the editor must have been inspecting some of the loud fall styles. And yet the idea is not so incongruous after all. For color and sound are both results or effects of vibration, and why may not the vibration which produces color emit also a sound which would be audible if only our organs of hearing were more sensitive and their range more ex-

Those young Naval Reserve men who spend their vacations at the hardest kind of work, drilling as volunteer sailors for Uncle Sam, are a fine lot of fellows. New-York is proud of them, and the whole country admires them.

For some time past a belief has prevailed, both mong the white population in China, as well as in the official circles of Europe, that we are again on the eve of one of those periodical anti-foreign outbreaks on the part of the almond-eved subjects of Emperor Kwangsu. The recent murder and shocking mutilation of two Swedish missionaries near Hankow have contributed to intensify these apprehensions, and it is to be hoped therefore that some concerted action will be adopted by the foreign Powers without delay for the safeguarding the lives and the property of their subjects settled in China. It is no use waiting to move in the matter until the outrages have been committed. Steps should the outrages have been committed. Steps should be taken in advance to prevent their occurrence, and all the more as the punishment of the "Yes; he was overheard saying that he was willing to work for his dinner,"—(Chicago Inter Ocean. like a many-colored ribbon as one glides rence, and all the more as the punishment of the ringleaders and offenders is always ridiculously

> There is no doubt about it. Senator Hill does not love President Cleveland any more than Gov-

A new steam yacht which had her trial on Friday made thirty-one and six-tenths miles an hour against the tide. This is said to be the fastest spoiled by one thing. Oh, I know that we time ever made by any loat in the world. Best of all she is an American boat and made her wonderful run right here in New-York Harbor.

> An enterprising dead beat who is represented as always playing the "trying-to-reach-home" dodge, has been brought to grief at St. Paul. In one of his delightful essays Mr. Lowell tells of a tramp whom for seven years he assisted with money to enable him to get from Boston

> What has become of Governor Flower's pretty plan to substitute the "electric mule" as a motive power for canalboats for the ordinary kicking mule known to Sambo and all the rest of mankind? It seems strange that the monster companies which manufacture electrical machinery have not perceived that there is a large pecuniary profit for them in solving the problem of moving the canalboats by electricity. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to know that the canalboat men of this State, even when limited to mule power and to steam power, have not had so profitable a canal season for years as they are enjoying the present

> Several idiots are planning various ways of imperilling their worthless lives at Niagara Falls. Why take so much trouble? Why not simply see how much Paris green they can cat without dying, or lie on a railroad track and see how close they can let an express train come without getting run over? Why vex the great falls with their petty imbecilities?

As if in deference to our vehement protests against the ignorance and intellectual deficiencies of the average emigrant from the old world, the latter is now threatening our shores with an invasion of Teuton schoolmasters, doctors, apothecaries, chemists, engineers and, alas, of lawyers. A committee consisting chiefly of signs are bound to respect? If the greatest university professors was formed some time ago in Germany with the object of finding an openwhich everybody is bound to conform who be- ing in foreign countries for the surplus supply of the intellectual progeny of the Fatherland, Kirculars were dispatched to prominent Germans resident abroad, and it seems that the only satisfactory replies received were those from this country. While on the one hand it is impossible to anticipate without a certain degree of apprehension an increase of competition in The award of medals and diplomas to works of the already overcrowded walks of life suited to art exhibited at the Columbian Exposition has those who have received a higher form of education, yet on the other toe German element of our population has proved a source of much benefit and prosperity to the United States. national jury decided upon the distribution of the under the circumstances we must accustom our-single class recompense awarded. Unlike the selves to consider this threatened invasion in custom in vogue at other expositions, when first the light not of a curse, but as a blessing-if

PERSONAL

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Wakefield, of West Newton. Penn., has just celebrated the seventy-second anniversary of his wedding. Dr. Wakefield was ninetyalone, having recently made a trip to Pittsburg and back without great fatigue. Mrs. Wakefield is ninety-two years old. The aged couple are the is ninety-two years old. The aged couple are the parents of five sons and five daughters, all of whom are living, and the eldest of whom is seventy-one years old. Before entering the ministry Dr. Wakeheld was a school-teacher, devoting much attention to music, and his "Buckwheat Notes" was one of the first musical text books published west of the Alleghanies. His book on theology is one of the principal works used in Methodist seminaries.

The most conspicuous member of a party of Brit England, a survivor of the famous Light Brigade which charged the Russians at Balaklava. Holroyd is a tall, broad-shouldered man of seventy-three, soldierly and erect. He has a pension of \$2 a week from his grateful country, and the Victoria Cross, One of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes's recreations is the measurement of the girth of large tree that he happens to see in his jaunts. For thi purpose he always carries a measure with him on his daily drives. More than fifty years ago he began this custom, exploring the New-England

Dr. T. J. Campbell, principal of the Royal Normal London, is recovering from the effects of his recent accident as leader of the blind cyclists. He has been since 1854 identified with the blind, both in America and England. In 1856 he was a teacher in the Tennessee Blind School, but was driven from that State because of his opposition to slavery, and had he not got away quickly it is probable that a "Vigilance Committee" would have hanged him. When in 1874 he visited his native home of those who had wanted to hang him joined in giving him a tremendous ovation.

Richard Watson Gilder, Editor of "The Century Magazine," will give a talk at the chapel in East Lee, Mass., this evening, on the life of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Gilder was a reporter in Washington at the time of the assassination of Lincoln was brought in close contact with Lincoln's life and has several curiosities which he shows in connection with his talk.

The foster-mother of more illustrious Frenchmer than it would be easy to name, from Henry Roche fort to Jules Simon, has passed away in the person of Soeur Adrien, for sixty-four years the infirmary nun at the Lycee Louis-le-Grand, Paris, Had she lived but a few days longer, Soeur Adrien would have been named Chevallere de la Legion d'Honneur, and few have worked more faithfully for their country than the humble nun who may be said to have exerted a kindly and wholesome influence over generations of French lads. "Soeur Dragon," as she had early been hicknamed, was adored by the boys, though they all found that it was by no means easy to "sham sick" where she was concerned; but when any lycein, little or big, was in real trouble, he was sure to find shelter and sympathy in the Infirmerie. country than the humble nun who may be said to

Bishop Ash, of Irasburg, Vt., has taken probably the longest carriage drive of any man in this country. Sixteen years ago he left his little Vermont home and drove to Minnesota, and thence to Oregon and the Pacific Coast. Seven months ago Mr. Ash decided to visit Irasburg once more. He crossed the continent in a covered wason drawn by Indian ponies, stopping to see the World's Fair. He made the journey from Chicago to Irasburg in forty-three days.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An inquiry in Chinatown, San Francisco, shows that there is no material diminution in the number of Chinamen in consequence of the passage of the Geary act. The outgoing coolies upon the Chinese steamships, it is reported, are few in number, and their places in San Francisco are quickly taken by others who have been smuggled over the border from British Columbia. Where the Chinese have diminished in number is in the mining towns, but there is a suspicion that these Chinese miners have entered other occupations. The Federal census of 1892 showed that there were 72,472 Chinese in California, a decrease of 2,650 in ten years. But in the course of the same ten years the Chinamen increased in numbers in Oregon, Washington, Utah, New-Mexico, Colorado, Montana, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Hicks—They say that business is looking up.
Wicks—Business is like a man who is flat on
his back. He is in a very favorable condition for
looking up.—(Boston Transcript.

Clerks in book stores must have singular experiences. "The Syracuse Standard" states that it is a fact that at a prominent Syracuse book store within two weeks a lady of apparent intelligence asked if there was anything new by

There is a grasshopper plague in Western New-York, and the insects have done great damage to the oats. What with the drouth, the weevil in the wheat, and the failure of the apple crop, the farmer in that part of the State had already ough to trouble him before the grasshoppers

A man; a maid;
A leafy glade;
A savage dog; a father;
Then well mix up
Young man and pup
And dad-and you have your joke all compounded
without any further pother.
—(Indianapolis Journal.

The Weather Department is sending out from cylinder of iron three inches in diameter and two a house. The top of the cylinder is open. As the the amount of the rainfall is registered by a cogregister in the weather observer's office. The observer merely has to look at his register at any time to determine the amount of the rainfall.

Lady—Has that suburban house you speak of plenty of closets?
Agent—Dozens, ma'am. All the upstairs bedrooms will do for closets. It was built for a summer hotel, ma'am.—(New-York Weekly.

In Maine the wit of the liquor-dealers is matched against that of the officers of that prohibition State, and as a consequence there are many singular developments. The latest was the discovery by the State's officers that an innocent-looking molasses barrel contained within its depth a barrel of whiskey holding ninety-five gallons of liquor. The bunghole of the inner barrel was opposite the bunghole of the outer barrel, and the liquor could be pumped out without breaking the face of the innocent-look

"Oh give me the man who whistles
So cheerly all the day."
Some poets sing. I like him, too;
That is, when he's miles away.
—(Buffalo Courier.

A telegram to a Philadelphia newspaper on Monday from Bellefonte, Penn., announced that "Miss Eliza Dehass, the last surviving niece of Benedict Arnold," had died in that city and had just been buried. Poor Miss Dehass! Was she pointed at all through her life of eighty-seven

An Easy One.-Not long ago an accident hap-An Easy One.—An Iong appears the pened to little Barbara's doil Gladys, which was thereupon sent to a store where surgical attention is given to wounded doils. When the day came for it to be discharged, cured, Barbara stood on tiptos before the counter at the store and asked if her doil was mended.
"I guess so," said the young woman behind the counter, fumbling over a pile of doils on a shelf. "But I'm afraid I can't tell which one it is in all this lot."
"Oh, you can find her easily enough," said

this lot."
"Oh, you can find her easily enough." said
Barbara confidently.
"Her name's Giadys."—
(Youth's Companion.

been to reduce the prices of silverware. But does the housewife who proudly displays her "solid silver" forks and knives tell of the depreciation in their value since they were bought ten years ago? How many millions of loss has domes

Not His Specialty.—Distracted Wife—What is the extent of his injuries, doctor? Young Physician—His nerve-centres are highly disturbed, madam. Give him one of these powders

"But his leg—is it broken, doctor?"

"As to that, madam, my advice is that you consult a surgeon. Fee for prescription and advice, \$5."—(Chicago Tribune.

Delaware has a big peach crop; it is estimated that there will be 3,000,000 bushels of peaches. If these peaches sell for 50 cents a basket, the sum of \$1.500,000 will go into the pockets of the peach orchard owners.

A man, he strove with dogma and with creed. To solve the problem of the spirit's need. Then old age came, and made him as a child, With earth and God and all things reconciled.—(The Independent

A family in Utica possesses a Bible which was printed in London in 1830, and which is consequently 283 years old. There are old Bibles, but this one is remarkable from the fact that it has been in the possession of the same family for generations. It is a small book, six inches long, five inches wide and two inches thick. The binding is heavy calfskin. The heavy leather binding is worn away in several places, showing that the book has been put

"Oh!" she exclaimed, as she entered the police tation in a state of great anxiety; "you will help

me, won't you?"
The officer in charge assured her that he would if it was in his power.
"I have just met with a great loss," she continued.
"What was it?"
"Diamonds, I had just finished rehearsal when

"Unamonds, I had just anisated."
"Are you an actress?"
"Yes."
"And lost your diamonds?"
"Yes."
"Excuse me, ma'am, but you're in the place. This isn't any newspaper office."—(Witten Star.